REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,362.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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6 line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line,
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Storey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Nagapatam	9
„ Darwar	29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	30	„ Negapatam	12
„ Cannanore	Dec. 1	„ Masulipatam	13
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Coconada	14
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	3	„ Coringapore	16
„ Alleppey	3	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	19
„ Colombo	6		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, SUMJANEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Gunder	Dec. 1	„ Fao	18
„ Jask	4	„ Bushire	17
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga	7	„ Linga	22
„ Bushire	9	„ Jask	24
„ Fao	11	„ Gunder	25
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	31
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	Jan. 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. UTTALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on 29th November 1875, at 3 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 30th November 1875, at 5 P.M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Honnee, Boria, Butnagherry, Jeytapore, Vingorla, Goa (Panjim) and Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without wine.
Suez	35	24	7	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	38	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 3 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ABISSINIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,800 H. P. effective, Traker, Commander, is well known as a Fine Clipper Screw Steamer Liner to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. She has just been lengthened 20 feet and fitted and appointed with all the latest improvements, and the accommodation and appointments of this fine steamship are unequalled in kind or the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARD list.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Alexandria	„ 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov. Dec.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews,	2059	400	29th—Suez, &c.
VENETIA	G. J. Bobot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. C. S. S. THIBET, (2,893 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Treasurer's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 19th November 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 679 H.P. nominal J. C. Groat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernamed, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday. Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA	2290 509	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
M. CEDONIA	2273 493	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Rs.	Suez. Rs.
FIRST CLASS	500	350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if all when Outward by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SHIP ANTRIM, CAPTAIN PENDEGAST, from LONDON.—This ship having THIS DAY been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, with whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing BOATS to be SENT alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be LANDED at the RISK and EXPENSE of the respective Consignees. No RESPONSIBILITY for the CONDITION of PACKAGES will be acknowledged after they leave the Ship's sides.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Antrim.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Ghogaree Mohulla or Pothooge, by order of the mortgagees Goolbai Munjee and Mugga Dossa and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Goolam Mohideen bin Shaik Hussain Moosa.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Ghogharee Mohulla Street, on Pydhonee Row, in the suburbs of Bhoiwadi, formerly Pydhonee Row, in the occupation of the said Goolam Mohideen bin Shaik Hussain Moosa and others as tenants assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 875, consisting of a brick and stone building with a tiled roof, containing in the whole admeasurement (65 5/9) square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the eastern side towards the passage on or towards the west by the said Ghogharee Mohulla Street or Pydhonee Row, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Rahman bin Shaik Sub Pydhoy, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Sheik bin Gholam Khote and Masab Beebee, widow of the late Goolam Mohideen Khote.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—NOTICE.—The Sale of Materials of Illumination and Decoration at Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, is postponed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

11 handsome English-built carriages, consisting of barouche, mail phaeton, sit-to coach, open carriages, broughams, &c.

19 handsome Arab and Persian horses, broken in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of Cassibai, wife of Withuldas Jugganath, executrix of the will of Mascoverbai, widow of Gangadas Vijbukundas, and on account and at the risk of Narayen Janardhan, the mortgagor, the following landed properties, viz:—

LOT No 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett street, being in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvi in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and one-twelfth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No 19 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the house of Roopjee Mody, on the west by the house No. 19A, secondly hereinafter described, the property of the late Mr. Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the North by the Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2, on the same day, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement at fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said house No. 19, firstly hereinbefore described, belonging to the late Mr. Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the west by the house No. 26 also of the late Mr. Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the north by the said Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

By virtue of a bill of sale, the property of T. D. Ekin, Esqe.

Few articles of sundries, wearing apparel, &c.
Also several boxes of Havanah cigars.

AT 1 P.M.

A Fine Strong Tonga in excellent order for one horse.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, a very handsome highmettle grey Arab, horse 9 years old, first-rate stepper, good hack, clean legs, up to any amount of work.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, the 27th November at 6-30 A.M., at the residence Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. B. HANSON, Esq., the same consists of valuable ferns, orchids, lychopodias, roses, honeysuck e, jukes, pas, stephan ias, Australian flowering plants, jasmines, &c., &c., a variety of marantas begonias, hayas, poireas, pe reas, volubilis, cacta, callocucias, geraniums, pelargoniums asion flowers, brasmontis, grandeflora, gardenia pumps, garden tools, wire tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at Victor a Cross Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A first class English Mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Hopkins and Hopkins" with lamps complete.

ALSO,

One self-driving phaeton, with a pair of Pegu ponies and harness.

For particulars apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARANDINI'S
OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 25TH NOV.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB.

On this occasion the Company will be assisted by Mr. LOCKE GRAY, who will perform selections on the
GRAND ORGAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Re 4; Body of the Hall, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Family Tickets, to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10,
at SOUNDY & Co. only, where Plan of the Hall can be seen.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
CARANDINI COMPANY
WHO WILL GIVE THEIR
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT
ON FRIDAY EVENING, 26TH NOV.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVE SEATS ..... Rs. 3. Second Seats ..... Rs. 2.
Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Half Price.
Plan of the Hall can be seen at the Library, where seats may be reserved.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY 25TH NOV. 1875.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN
HERBERNICON EMERALDS.

NEW SONGS—NEW DUETS,
&c., &c., &c.
CONCLUDING EVERY EVENING WITH THE GREAT
ENCHANTED CANOPY.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1.
Family Tickets to admit 3 persons Rs. 10,
Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Theatre is on view.

TO PARENTS WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN EDUCATED IN ENGLAND.—Two or more Children may be received into the home of a Christian Family. Terms and all particulars will be forwarded on application to Mr. W. J. HURRY, 23 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, England.

NOTICE.—The FURNITURE and other EFFECTS of the late JAMES DOUGALL will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Mofussil Company's premises, Oomrawuttee, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES MELVILLE,
Administrator of the Estate.

Oomrawuttee, 22nd November 1875

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are notified that the DIVERSION over the NERBUDDA on the HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY will be OPEN for TRAFFIC from the 30th instant, and FERRY CHARGES for through booking CEASE from that date.

F. ALEXANDER,
Manager (Open Line) H. S. Railway.

Khandwa, 24th November 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, 3rd December next, at 2 P.M., to receive a letter from the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, dated 19th November inst., PLACING HIS SEAT on the Town Council at the DISPOSAL of the CORPORATION.

GRANDE PANCHAYE, Esq., will ask the Municipal Commissioner to provide Gas lights for Moombadevi Tank Road and one or two other streets.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th November 1875.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in English, Characters, in Seven Parts, with Explanatory Notes, Copious Vocabularies, &c., &c., By Moushi Ardaseer D. Sabbai. Price Rs. 10. Strongly bound in cloth, 748 Pages, Royal 8vo. Opinions of the Press on application.

By the Same Author.

USEFUL SENTENCES in English, Persian and Arabic, in Roman characters. Price Re 1

SARUNJILA NAJAK, in Urdu. Price 8 Annas.

TAZKARAH LHUKAMA, or LIVES OF THE PHILOSOPHERS, in Gujarati. Price Rs. 3.

COOPER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadavee, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART and a B. AUSTALIAN HORSE. Price Rupees 700, at No. 17, Marine Lines.

GUZERAT BEFAU'—Gives from 8 to 10 Seers, just received. Rs. 100.
One Bullock to 8 Seers, Rs 60. Both young animals.
Apply, Printer, Office of this Paper.

SALE—FIELD OFFICERS CHARGERS.—Arab, 14.2, quiet in harness Grey Arab 14-1½. Australian 15-3. Stand fire, all carry a lady. Apply, Printer, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare, Dogcart nearly new Address X. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Cellar Water and good Sea breeze, situated at Small Cosaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screw House—No. 120. For further particulars, apply to M. NECKLEE NOWROJEE, Oak Lane, No. 11, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Cosaba.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS at Malabar, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Worlee and Bandora Hills, and all over Bombay. Cheap Offices and Residences in the Fort. A printed list on application. Several Bungalows for sale. For particulars apply to

R. KOLAJI & Co., Estate and House Agents.
No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite *Times of India*.

FOR SALE.

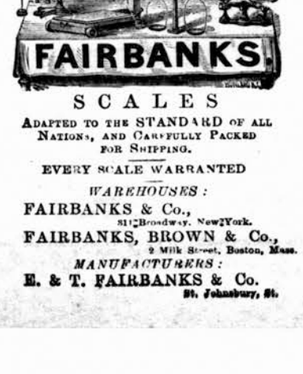
BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FOR SALE AT COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office. Fort, Bombay

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.



SCALES

ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & Co.,
311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURERS:
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XERES Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announcing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable each.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 8	Rs. 3 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz.
Chateau Leoville	„	22 „
Chateau Lafitte	„	26 „

WINES.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Lauben ermer	Rs.	15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„	20 „
Steinwein	„	20 „

BEER.

IND COOPER & Co's. ..... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
GERMAN BAVARIAN BEER, in Cases of 2 dozen pints ..... „ 7 per 2 doz. pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort

MESSRS. HAWKINS & Co. have in their Godown No. 2, Meadow Street, the following WINES FOR SALE, received from Messrs. CALBONALL & Co., of Regent Street, London:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
PORT WINE, Good body ..... per doz.	24	0	0
„ 1868 vintage ..... „	32	0	0
„ 1868 vintage, more than 12 months in bottle ..... „	34	0	0
„ 1865 vin age, upwards of 2 years in bottle ..... „	36	0	0
SHERRY Pale, pure sound Wine ..... „	20	0	0
„ Golden „ „ „ ..... „	20	0	0
„ Pale „ „ ..... „	22	8	0
„ Golden „ „ ..... „	22	8	0
„ Pale excellent Dinner Wine ..... „	25	0	0
„ Golden „ „ ..... „	25	0	0
„ Pale, very dry ..... „	29	0	0
„ old ..... „	33	0	0
„ Golden Good Wine ..... „	36	0	0
MARSALA, very fine ..... „	20	0	0
MADEIRA, 5 years in bottle ..... „	44	0	0
„ 8 „ „ ..... „	60	0	0
BURGUNDY, Beaujolais, 1868 vintage ..... „	24	0	0
„ Beaune ..... „	28	0	0
„ Pomard ..... „	35	0	0
CLARET, St. Emilion, 1868 vintage ..... „	15	0	0
„ St. Estèphe „ ..... „	16	8	0
„ Medoc „ ..... „	18	0	0
„ „ ..... „	20	0	0
„ St. Julien „ ..... „	24	0	0
„ Margaux, 1864 vintage ..... „	28	0	0
„ Cantinac ..... „	32	0	0
CHAMPAGNE pure light wine, nice flavour, 1868 vintage ..... „	32	0	0
„ „ vintage ..... „	37	8	0
„ Pale body delicate ..... „	44	0	0
„ Fine pale, very dry ..... „	44	0	0
„ Fine flavour and dry ..... „	52	0	0
„ Full flavoured 1862 ..... „	52	0	0

All the above can be highly recommended, and a trial is solicited.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
Rs. 5-8 per dozen quarts.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDIES.

In flasks with cups ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In half flasks with cups ..... „ 7-8 do.

ASHBURNER'S WELL-KNOWN AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rs. 24 per dozen.

G. PRETTER & Co.'s PURE CLARETS,
Shipped direct from Bordeaux, from Rs. 8 per doz. quarts.

CHAMPAGNES FROM PERINET AND FILS & A. COLLIN (CHALONS),
Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per dozen quarts

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 30th August 1875. Prices per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Re. 1-4; and for Single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE.

Indispensable to Tourists visiting Bombay.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Printed and Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,
(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult rise and progress, or with

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH NOV. 1875.

BUSINESS here to-day has been very quiet, almost as much so as during the holidays, nor do the home telegrams convey any news of a stirring character.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, with no change in prices, and this morning's report is 10,000 bales, probable sales 9,000 bales.

From New York Mid.-Uplands yesterday was still quoted at 13½ cents. but Futures are 1-16 cent per lb. lower. Gold is unaltered at 114¼. Exchange on London has advanced from dlrs. 4·84 to dlrs. 4·84½ per £ sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's Receipts	38,000	26,000	20,000
Four days' do	98,000	82,000	64,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	1,349,000	1,194,000	936,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but unchanged, Reuter's list of quotations being the same as on Friday last.

Coffee in London closed firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, but other articles of General Produce were unchanged.

Consols this morning are given at 95½. French Rentes at 104½. Bar silver is still quoted at 56 11-16 per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been weak and closes at a decline of fully 1-16d. per rupee. Calcutta advices show a downward tendency, but the main cause of the depression here is undoubtedly the limited amount of private bills offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Credits 2 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10 1-32d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are still unchanged and **GOVERNMENT PAPER** continues quiet and unaltered.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady. A considerable enquiry exists for Bank of Bombays which have advanced to Rs. 680. Colaba Land Shares are also in active request at Rs. 1,100. Spinning Shares are also firm, but with few exceptions, are unchanged in value.

COTTON is comparatively firm, but with only a very limited business doing. For New Cotton there is some enquiry, but the prices asked by dealers stop transactions. New Juljaum Good Fair is quoted at Rs. 175, Kamgaum and Sheagaum at Rs. 180, Ginned Broach Rs. 210 and Hingunghaut Re. 210 per candy full pressed, January-February delivery.

FREIGHTS are rather quieter and the rate by Canal Steamers cannot now be quoted over £2 per ton. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are firm and a fair average business is doing, but there is no quotable change in values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
25,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	680
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,160
60,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	260
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	49½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
2,500	125	,,	...	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2000	p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
200	9,000	1,100	50 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
200	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Albert Gin and Press Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	49,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	9,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
150	500	all	65 p.a.	Berar Company (New)..	475
1,000	350	all	42 p.a.	Indian Press Co.	275
400	500	all	64 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	600
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Carwar Co.....	825 xd
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
400	1,000	all	175 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,300
500	200	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	110
325	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
300	4,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,050
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a.	Pramji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 p.a.	Premji Dye Co	400
4,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
1,125	400	850	45 p.a.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	800
400	500	all	100 p.a.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525 xd
400	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	375 xd
400	500	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
1,200	250	all	12 p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	60xd

*Per share, for the half-yea

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,185
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
300	9,000	all	...	Bhowanigur M. & P. Co.	1,400
200	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Bombay United	1,050
400	150	150	10*	Bonaeli Mills	145
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	695
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning ..	895
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	810 xd
1,400	1,000	all	200*	Great Eastern	950
700	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	960
750	1,000	all	65 p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	960
...	...	...	200	Khandesh Spinning	775
320	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	...	500	Madras U. Spinning Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	120*	Mazagon Spinning.....	1,080
4,000	220	all	60 p.a*	Oriental.....	635
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soondercdas Spinning ..	800
800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share,	200

*For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	420	215	7 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	420	103	14 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	420	68	7 8	do.	Ditto	72
	420	31	13 3	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	418	100	9 18	do.	Do. New Shares.....	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation		1,630
1,000	50	all	44 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company..		57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....		610
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		165
3,150	200	100	8 p. 1	Malabar Company, Ld.		80
4,000	5	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.		28
2,500	100	all	25 p.	Preacher & Co.....		295
...	250	all	40 p.	Vingas Patent Slip		35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	25	11½	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th November 1875.

Open 430 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,160	0	0
Merchandize	70,321	0	0
Telegraph	800	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,49,191	0	0
Corresponding week in October 1874, Open 428½ Miles.			
Coaching	49,566	0	0
Merchandize	56,623	0	0
Telegraph	501	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,06,690	0	0
Increase Rs.....	42,501	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S PARSEE, 1,014 tons, Captain W. Sargent, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE S. S. WORUN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and five deck passengers.

THE S S PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Dewghur and Goa, with His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapoor and Rajah of Sawantwaree, and their followers.

THE S S PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. De Costa, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. J. W. Pollart, and forty-one deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co'S S S CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, (October 28th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with English Mail and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Goa, Nov. 22.
24	Cathay (s).....	Dundas	Southampton, Oct 28.
	Worun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch Mandvee, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Polly	Wood	Tuticorin.
	Cashaew	Gardner.....	Mauritius.
	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	Dewghur and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Parsee, Sargent, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, Ashton to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Zeal, to Hull.
Steamer Venetia, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
19	Macoullum More ....Smith	Liverpool,	Aug 4.
	Hippolyta..... Braithwaite	Liverpool,	Aug 7.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
19	Victory	.....	.....
	Patel Careem.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

19	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Africa (s).....	.....	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4 Thirza, barque, Arrebery, from Newcastle.
6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
8 Negoli, ss, Vasjhei, from Zeila.
9 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Jeddah.
10 Dalhousie, H M S, Warner, from Vingoria.
11 Lombardian, barque, Millen, from Sunderland.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Paris, from Southampton.
11 Thibet, ss, Eastley, from Suez.
11 D Jumnah, ss Clambean, from Shanghai.
12 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Newdesp.
12 Tervict, ss, Nesbit, from Shanghai.
12 Flintshire, ss, Reynolds, from Foochow.
12 Khedive, barque, Moare, from Cardiff.
13 Duns, ss, Thomson, from Singapore.
13 Blenheim, ss, Bevoy, from Colombo.
13 Pontianak, ss, Lyon, from Greenock.
14 Vingoria, ss, Lang, from Suez.
15 Dalhousie, H M S, Warner, from Perim.
15 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Bombay.
15 Torino, Domere, from Colombo.
15 Indus, ss, Steward, from Bombay.
16 Crighton, ss, Dilly, from Jeddah.
16 Calypso, ss, Bogerich, from Bombay.
17 Almora, ss, Howell, from London.
17 Cerdic, ss, Robertson, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11 Koina, ss, Morrison, to Bussah.
11 Mirzai, ss, Paris, to Calcutta.
11 Thibet, ss, Eastley, to Bombay.
11 D. Jumnah, ss, Clambean, to Marseilles.
12 Negria, ss, Vasjhei, to Berbera.
12 Celebes ss, Bakker, to Batavia.
12 Tervict, ss, Ne bit, to London.
13 Flintshire, ss, Reynolds, to London.
13 Dalhousie, H. M. S. Warner, to Perim.
13 Duns, ss, Thomson, to London.
13 Blenheim, ss, Bevoy, to London.
14 Pontianak, ss, Lyon, to Singapore.
15 Vingoria, ss, Lang, to Jedd h.
15 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Jeddah.
15 Torino, ss, Domere, to Marseilles.
15 Indus, ss, Steward, Southampton.
16 Calypso, ss, Bogerich, to Trieste.
17 Dalhousie H. M. S., Warner, to Vingoria.
17 Crighton, ss, Dilly, to Bussah.
17 Almora, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
17 Cerdic, ss, Robertson, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Thirza, barque, Arrebery, from Newcastle.
Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
Lombardian, barque, Millen, from Sunderland.
Khedive, barque, Moare, from Cardiff.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·893
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·5
Dew Point	57·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·490
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·2
Minimum do. do.	72·7
General Direction of wind	NNW, NE, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Carrie Clark, 5 barrels beef, 5 barrels pork, Jemsetjee Jehangeer.

FROM LONDON.

Strathalyde s, 40 cases bottling wire, John S Elmore & Co
Travancore s, 2 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 3 cases cheese, W Watson & Co; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese Bolton & Co.
Venetia s, 2 qr casks sherry, Jewanjee Eduljee's sons; 1 case toys, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Thibet s, 2 cases saffron, A C Dady & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 1 barrel wine, and 1 barrel claret, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 201 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 400 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Th bet s, 2 cases saffron, L Narayon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s, 1,466 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Mecha Cassumt 70 bales coir yarn, Moolje Jaitha & Co; 800 bags wheat, Knoop & Co; 54 bales wool. Toolseedass Cullianjee; 23 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 900 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales cotton, Callianjee Visonjee; 14 bales cotton, Nursey Keesowjee & Co.
Uthopia, s, 55 bales coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee 650 bags myrabollams, Nurcee Khutton; 50 bales wool, Keesowjee Toolseedass; 51 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall; 33 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolryman; 21 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 102 bales cotton, Thackersy Khetsy; 70 bags gall, Nanjee Heerjee; 2 000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 40 bags wool, Heeranund Nundram; 60 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 82 bales cotton, Keesowjee Malsee.
Clive s, 3,200 bags linseed, Killick Nixon & Co; 55 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund.

FOR LONDON.

Carrie Clark, 200 cwts horns, Cader Esmail.
Venetia s, 70 cases mother o' pearl shells, Khulfan Abdoola; 1952 cwts horns, and 135 bags myrabollams, Joosub Lutcef 137½ cwts coir yarn, Canjee Leeladhur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Knoop & Co.

FOR HULL.

Zeal s, 18,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Calcutta, 12,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 15 bales cotton, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 5 bundles Et eth, Jaiwadhoy Peerbhoy; 12 bales twist, C Byramjee; 25 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbh y; 35 ba es twist, S N Tulsiee; 32 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Elias; 2 bales cott n, N B Mody & Co; 2 bales cotton, Hajee Adom Esmail & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ramchund Jaichund; 50 bales cotton, Sadasook Gopinath; 50 bales cotton, G H J Mahamed, 18 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladi-bhoy; 43 cases fishmaws, and sharkfins, Joomabhoy Ladhabhoy; 6 bales twist, Mamed Ebrem Mamed Sheriff; 15 bales twist, Cu setjee Bomanjee & Co; 75 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 50 bales cotton & 50 bales twist, N D Sassoon; 175 bales twist, The New D P S & W Co; 50 bales twist, Moorarbhoy Visbookan.

Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Suit for further hearing.

9-74—L Fletcher and Smith for pauper—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Part heard.

Summons adjourned from Chambers.

426-75—Macfarlane and Skinsey—Nursey Cullianjee vs Ramjee Soondercjee.

LONG CAUSES.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Meharas and others vs Shri Brijmathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khimjee Nursey Jee—Goomaba Nursey Jee Goomaba—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetjee Jamsetjee Framjee Dossa thoy Wadia and others vs—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun and G

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameera Noor Mahomed vs Goolbetee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

566-73—Janardhun and Chandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bayley.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchand vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

2-73—Mackarzie and Skipsey—Sheik Mahomed Abdool vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

Equity Side.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquesin vs Khoja Allarukhia Soomar. Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdas, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

462-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Bansilal Aberchund—K Morojee.

491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutthee vs Maneeklal Damodardass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

264-75—Moojee and Bomonjee—Chatturbhooj Jewraj and another vs Premjee Munjee and another—K Morojee.

377-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey Trimbjee Welljee vs Mahomedjee Munjee—Lynch and Tobin.

223-73—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others vs Sha Lachmichund Hurruckchund.

224-73—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others vs Thacker Bhimjee Purshotum and others.

225-73—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others vs Sha Purshotum Bhaichund and others.

226-73—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others vs Thacker Dwarkadass Sungjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Marting, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, to join, from England.

NOVEMBER 23.

Crowe, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on sick leave, from Madras.
Eccles, Sub Lieut, Madras 43rd Lt Infantry, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

NOVEMBER 24.

Blair, Major, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Cadell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hunter, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from special duty, from England.
Lucas, Lieut, Bengal 50th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Michell, Captain, Bengal 2/19th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Ranikhet.
Carew, Conductor, Bengal Commt Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Beadon, Major, Bengal Brigade Major, from furlough, from England.
Miles, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Lester, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 24.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, to join, to Ahmedabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf	,, 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
via Kurrachee			
Australia	Dec. 11	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	Nov. 30 ...	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	Dec 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.	*Supplemental Mails.*
Monday ..... Nov. 29	Monday ..... Dec. 27
,, ... Dec. 20	

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Southampton to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar by this route at the rate of 1 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Letters originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday	Nov. 30	Tuesday	Dec. 28
,, ...	Dec. 14		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wishing to WITNESS the DEPARTURE of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, will be admitted into the Dockyard without Ticket by the Northbrook Road (next the new Sailors' Home) up to 3-30 P. M., after which no Carriages will be admitted.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N.,
Superintendent of Marine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MANUEL—November 5th, at Kensington, London, the wife of M. S. Manuel, Esq., of a son.
DU. BURY—October 20th, at Bournemouth, Hampshire, the wife of J. B. Duxbury, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLROYD—November 20th, at 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Maj r-General Charles Holroyd, of a son.
PICKANCE—November 16th, at Chutterpore, Ganjam, the wife of W. J. Pickance, Capt. M. S C, of a son.
PHILLIPS—November 19th, at Darjeeling, the wife of R. Phillips, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS—SHEPHERD—November 16th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, John Robins Matthews, of Borokal, Cachar, to Margaret Waldie Shepherd, second daughter of the late William Shepherd, Esq., Edinburgh.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

THE misunderstanding that occurred at Baroda the other day between the special correspondents of the newspapers and some of the Residency officials is likely to have the good effect of leading to a clear definition of what ought to be regarded as public and what as private in the itinerary of the Prince's tour, and also of giving the specials greater facilities than they have hitherto enjoyed for going about with the Prince and seeing all they can fairly have a right to see. His Royal Highness himself has had the good sense and good nature to take the matter into his own hands, and to arrange terms with the specials. We do not suppose that what moved the Prince to seek an interview with some of the offended specials was the discovery, to which a local contemporary evidently attaches overwhelming importance, that "the gentlemen of the Press" who considered themselves insulted at Baroda "*included two Counts (!)* among their "number." But it no doubt struck him as uncourteous to let a body of English gentlemen charged with the duty of writing the history of his Eastern expedition be sent on a wild-goose-chase for want of information which some one of the members of his numerous staff might easily have supplied them with beforehand. An armistice, accordingly, has now been agreed upon. His Royal Highness has pledged himself, on his part, that the special correspondents shall as such have a recognized position near him at all public ceremonies and festivities; that every effort shall be made to accommodate them with passages on board the men-of-war accompanying the Serapis, or with a special train or other conveyances whenever the Prince is travelling by land; and that a distinct programme shall be issued for each day stating within what limits it is desired that publicity shall be given to the Prince's proceedings. It is obvious that, large as the concessions made by His Royal Highness appear to be, they impose corresponding obligations on the gentlemen of the Press who accept them, inasmuch as every correspondent who goes with the Prince on the terms now laid down binds himself by an unwritten law to abstain from attempting to overstep the boundaries of criticism marked out by [illegible] Frere. The arrangement strikes us as advantageous in many ways. The correspondents gain a good deal by it. In many parts of India they would find themselves simply at a standstill without the help of His Royal Highness, for whose service all the available carriage of the country will be put in requisition. Again, officials are always more attentive to newspaper correspondents when Royalty condescends to notice them; and, when it is known that the Prince has had all the specials formally introduced to him, and wishes that they should get all possible assistance towards accomplishing their work, no subordinate official in India will take it upon himself to thwart them and "choke "them off." On the other hand, the Prince gets a guarantee against the assertion of extravagant and presumptuous pretensions by the correspondents, as well as against the circulation of such unfounded and offensive tittle-tattle as has already, we regret to notice, been published in some of the London papers. So ends what the *Pall Mall Gazette* might justly call, "a Storm in an Indian Tea-cup."

WE are sorry to say that the reign of peace and good will which has existed in Bombay since the Prince of Wales's visit began was interrupted yesterday morning by a serious and disgraceful assault upon one of the Under-Secretaries to Government. It appears that Mr. Lee-Warner was driving into the Fort in his dog-cart from the Byculla Club, and when coming along the part of Duncan Road towards Pydhonee Tank he came up with a Parsee funeral procession consisting of a long line of shigrams, all full of Parsees, on their way home from the Towers of Silence. The road was narrow, and the shigrams were not quite close to their own proper side of it, and Mr. Lee-Warner was desirous of passing; but, just as he was about to do so, a carriage came from the opposite direction. Mr. Lee-Warner then called out to the driver of the hindmost shigram in the procession to move a little more to one side. The man took no notice of this request, and the consequence was that in a few seconds more the shigram, the carriage, and Mr. Lee-Warner's dog cart came into collision, and all the wheels became locked. Mr. Lee-Warner managed to extricate his conveyance from the confusion, and attempted to move on. When he reached the head of the procession he perceived another carriage coming from the opposite direction, and fearing that there would be another collision he called out to the coachman of the first shigram to move aside. The coachman, however, took no notice of Mr. Lee-Warner's request. Mr. Lee-Warner then did what is a very common practice in Bombay when dreamy, or insolent, or stupid native drivers are encountered, and raised his whip and struck the man, who thereupon moved aside as he had previously been requested to do. A Parsee who was sitting on the box of the shigram alongside of the driver thereupon seized the latter's whip and struck Mr. Lee-Warner over the head with it several times. Another Parsee jumped out of the shigram, and rushed to the head of Mr. Lee-Warner's horse, which he forthwith commenced to pull about Mr. Lee-Warner called out several times to this new assailant to let the horse go, and, if they had any cause of complaint against him to lay an information in the Police Court, but this had only the effect of bringing a number of Parsees out of the shigrams, and these rushed also to the horse's head. The horse became quite restive, and, as Mr. Lee-Warner could not control it, the reins having been seized by a band of Parsees, he got out of his dog-cart, and went up to the man who had first seized his horse and told him to let go the reins. The man instantly squared up to Mr. Lee-Warner as if he wished to fight, whereupon Mr. Lee-Warner struck the fellow in the face and knocked him down. He was immediately surrounded by about twenty Parsees, who attacked him from all sides. All he then did was to attempt to ward off blows, and he did not offer to strike any of his assailants. While this was going on, one Parsee got behind him, knelt down and seized him by the knees. Other Parsees hustled him about, and among them they succeeded in pulling him down to the ground. He then exerted himself against his assailants, and, after a struggle, he managed to regain his feet. He called to his ghorawalla to run for the police. The servant was pursued by some of the Parsees, who knocked off his puggree. Like a simpleton he ran after his property, which it was some time before he secured. This delay, of course, gave Mr. Lee-Warner's assailants time to contjue their assault. He made his way to one of the shops, and, sitting down on the raised floor with his back to the wall, contented himself with warding off the blows which the Parsees rained upon him. While he was thus occupied in sheltering himself with his left arm a Parsee brought from a neighbouring shop a large heavy blackwood chair and raised it to strike him. Fortunately he perceived the man's intention in good time, otherwise he would probably not have been alive at the present moment. He raised his right arm to shield himself, but the blow nevertheless took serious effect, for it maimed his wrist and cut his head open down to the eye. He then seized the chair and wrested it from his blackguard assailant, and when the other Parsees saw him in possession of such a powerful weapon of offence they did not continue their assault. A policeman came up shortly afterwards, and Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out the Parsee who had first seized the horse's head, and the man was at once taken into custody. This was the only one of the assailants who was captured. This version of the affair is, we believe, strictly accurate, and it suggests some very serious reflections as to the lawlessness prevailing among certain classes of the population; Mr. Lee-Warner may be said to have made a mistake in striking the shigram driver first of all, but this was a venial offence and was immediately resented. The subsequent seizing of his horse and organized attack on Mr. Lee-Warner himself was as deliberate an act of ruffianism as we have ever heard of; and no European's life will be safe in Bombay if such a crime is not signally punished.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th Nov. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Barns
Rev Mr and Mrs Ffennell,
Mr and Mrs S L Wardle
Mrs S N Halsey, infant, and European female servant
Mr and Mrs G Butt
Mrs Phillips
Major and Mrs R Beadon, infant, and European female servant
Major and Mrs Cadell, 2 infants and European female servant
Mrs Loidlaw
Col E Mills
Mr J White
Miss White
Miss Blackader
Mr T Barnard
Mr J C Hammer
Mr J W Tawney
Mr J W Anderson
Mr and Mrs T Murray
Miss W Greenfield
Mr A C Mantell
Mr C Warwick
Mrs Coates
Miss Smeaton and sister
Miss A W Hill
Mrs Lane
Miss Potts
Mrs Glover and ayah
Miss Wingate
Mr and Mrs G

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

NOWROZ KHAN.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH NOV.

Nowroz Khan, ex-Chief of Lalpoora, outlawed after the murder of Major Macdonald, has returned to public life.

At the head of a band of ruffians of sixty sowars and eighty footmen he means to levy black mail from passengers through the Tatra Pass. His head-quarters are at Shamansur Kheyl, some two miles from Michni, about half way between Peshawur and Lalpoora.

Mr. Cecil Stephenson died on his voyage to Madras.

The 10th Hussars have marched out of Mattra en route for Delhi Camp owing to a sudden outbreak of cholera in the city. The sickness is caused by pilgrims.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 24TH NOV.

The Russian press, in discussing the Eastern Question, publish articles of a pacific nature.

A reign of anarchy prevails in Khokand, revolts being of frequent occurrence.

The Kiptschak tribes have risen against the neighbouring Russians; three thousand eight hundred of the former have been killed in a recent unsuccessful attempt to hold the fortress of Mamanghan.

Mr. Ferry has been elected Vice-President of the United States.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH Nov.

The S. S. Mongolia, with the outward London mails of 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 P. M. to-day. The S. S. Assam left for Galle and Calcutta at the same hour.

LONDON, 23RD NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 11¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104¾
Bar Silver	56 11/16

Arrival—Stag.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Augusta.

THE Serapis, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and members of his suite on board, will, on leaving Bombay Harbour this afternoon, proceed direct to Goa.

DENGUE fever is again abroad; it has been distributing its favours very generally at Cawnpore and has now marched on to Allahabad.

THE maximum time occupied by messages in transit on the Indo-European Telegraph on the 24th November 1875 from the United Kingdom to India was 11 hours 51 minutes, and the minimum time 1 hour 22 minutes.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of November this year has amounted to Rs. 1,11,59,970, being Rs. 8,85,438 above the estimated loss.

THE Geographical Society are, it is stated, beginning to feel anxious about the safety of Lieut. Cameron, as they have no means of sending him supplies or communicating with him in any way. The general belief is that he will next be heard of in the Congo district.

THE *Indian Daily News* announces the death on Saturday morning at Fort William, Calcutta, of Captain F. A. Montriou, Bombay S. C., Second in Command of the 37th N. I. Captain Montriou only lately returned from Court-Martial duty at Hasareebaugh, where, it is supposed, he must have contracted the fever, which after a short illness caused his death. The funeral took place on Saturday evening.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kashmir with a numerous following arrived at Lahore on Friday last. He is attended by Colonel Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, as political officer. The Maharajah is entertained by Lalla Moti Ram, who on the night of his arrival gave a grand display of fireworks in his honour at the new tank which he has constructed near the railway station. The Maharajah was to leave for Calcutta on Sunday evening.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, the Lahore paper understands, been graciously pleased to accept the entertainment which has been offered to him by Punjaub society during his stay at Lahore, and, we understand, the Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the entertainment in question are to meet to consider what they should arrange this evening. On dit that the Prince has declined the entertainment proposed for him by the Freemasons of the Province; but has, we hear, consented to receive an address, and, if a suitable occasion offer for the introduction of masonic ceremonial, such as the opening of a public building or work, or the laying of a foundation stone, to do so with masonic honours.

A DETAILED account of the Russian campaign in Khokand is published by the *Invalide*. The troops were compelled to storm the town of Undidshan, and the fighting on the walls and in the streets is described as most severe. Two guns were captured from the insurgents, and the place was then set on fire. In the various engagements that took place the loss of the Russians was twelve men killed and five officers and forty soldiers wounded. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very heavy. The Russian expedition under Colonel Sosnovski, which has been travelling in Western China in order to discover a practicable caravan road to Western Siberia, has returned from Pekin by way of Landien and Khami to Saisan.

THE following items of shipping news will be found to be interesting:—

The Atlantic King, Thorne, from Bombay, put into St. Helena, September 30, with sails split and rudder-head damaged, having experienced a succession of westerly gales, from the 4th to 13th September, off Cape of Good Hope; she left for London on October 1.

The breach in the European (s), which grounded at Morpeth Dock, Liverpool, October 18, has considerably widened, owing to the after part having settled deeper in the sand.

The Kong Sverre (s) was sold at Dunkirk on 29th October by public auction, and realised 75,000 francs. The rigging, furniture, &c., which were put on shore, were to be sold on the 30th October.

FROM Berlin it is announced that the Emperor William is a good deal better, but the doctors still recommend his staying within doors in an equable temperature. He again receives visits and gives audiences, and has even resumed receiving reports from his Ministers of State. Prince Bismarck is also reported to be much stronger, the attack of rheumatic gout, which prevented his visit to Milan, having apparently subsided very speedily. The *Magdeburger Zeitung*, a journal usually well informed in matters affecting the Chancellor personally, learns that he attends battues and goes out shooting. But the Prince's greatest delight and recreation at present is, according to the same authority, the pastime of trout-fishing. The Select Committee of the Federal Council has, it is stated, approved the Ministerial draft of the proposed Penal Code Amendment Bill with slight alterations. In Parliament the opposition to the measure has not abated. Prince Bismarck is, however, reported to be determined to carry it, and to go the length of dissolving Parliament if necessary on the question. The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Prince Reuss, intends, it is said, resigning his post and retiring into private life after his marriage with Princess of Saxe-Weimar.

RAMA VARMA, First Prince of Travancore, writes to the *Englishman* to propose that the execution of criminals should take place under chloroform. The first Prince gives as his chief reasons for making this singular proposal the following:—"To maintain that physical pain must be an indispensable component element of punishment is to worship a pure relic of barbarism. Every effort is being made now-a-days to minimize the hardship of even ordinary imprisonment. In the case of capital punishment itself attention has already been directed to the alleviation or reduction of bodily pain. The 'drop' adaptation of gallows is said to secure instantaneous death. If it is thus plain that penal legislators do not contemplate physical suffering as an element of true punishment, and if it is also plain that civilised society steadily and practically aims at the minimising of such suffering, it appears to me advisable that one more step should be taken in the case of capital punishment. There can be no question of its feasibility. What I advocate is that every criminal who has to undergo capital punishment must have the option and facility of having chloroform administered to him so as to produce total insensibility by a competent medical man. It must be *optional with the criminal*, and *not with the punishing authorities*."

THE particulars which have reached London regarding the failure of Dr. Strousberg (the *Times* says) seem to point to more serious consequences for Russian commercial credits than has been suspected. Credit of all kinds has been pushed in Russia to extreme limits, and it is to be feared that the so-called land banks may have difficulty in avoiding trouble much longer. Strousberg's failure brought down one very large bank, the Commercial Loan Bank of Moscow, with very heavy liabilities to the public. At the time of its stoppage it had deposits to the amount of about 23,000,000 silver roubles, according to a private letter we have seen, and about 10,000 000 roubles involved in bills under discount. Strousberg had got an advance of 7,000,000 silver roubles, or over a million sterling, against obligations and shares of works in Silesia. Many failures have happened in consequence of this stoppage, and the banks are in a state of fear which resets on the money market of London, as it is known that some sharp losses have already occurred in connection with these collapses. If more follow, and if the land banks snap under the strain, we shall have a financial crisis in an entirely new quarter, and Russia will suffer as Austria and Germany have suffered from the haste to move faster and farther in a year than nations have hitherto moved in a century. A Berlin telegram says that yesterday (4th inst.) proceedings in bankruptcy were taken in Berlin against the estate of Dr. Strousberg.

Vanity Fair says:—Lord Salisbury has indeed risen to a height of unexpected boldness if he has sanctioned the project with which the *Bombay Gazette* credits the Indian Government, of occupying Quetta. Lord Derby must be more than a little disturbed at his stepfather's audacity. There is no disguising the fact—it is a distinct reply to the tacit challenge made by Russia's recent encroachments in Turkestan, and as such will produce great effect throughout India and Central Asia. Quetta is situated in the fertile valley on the Shaml, at the northern end of the Bolan Pass, and commands the best entrance into Affghanistan. From Quetta to the northern mouth of the pass is ten miles, and the pass itself is sixty-six miles long. The line of communication is long and dangerous, but it passes through the territory of the Khan of Khelat, who is to a certain extent our feudatory and who is by treaty bound to allow us to establish a station at Quetta if we wish. It is indeed high time that something should be done when the semi-official *Nier Reski* announces that events in Khokand are of such gravity that reinforcements must be sent from Russia, and a direct line of communication established between Tashkund and the Caspian. General Lomakius' march with some two thousand men up the Attrek also is not without significance; but the way to defend India from Russia, and the only way, is to threaten her with cruisers in the Baltic and the Black Sea. In order to do this and to make India safe, all that is required is a paragraph in the *London Gazette* declaring that the Queen withdraws from the Declaration of Paris, which prohibits privateering and the seizure of enemy's goods in time of war.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* remarks:—Sir George Campbell has been giving his constituents at Kirkcaldy an account of the part he has taken in making the history of the last few months of the late session. It is not quite so satisfactory as Sir George Campbell would like. He is prepared for any sort of exploit—in short, institutions for him are divided into those which are to be tolerated as harmless encumbrances, such as Royalty, and those which are to be instantly annihilated, such as the Whig party. But "even in Kirkcaldy he had not found that desire for radical reform which he had hoped for," and so, in the meantime, he has to be content "with minor social reforms," and in this department he finds every reason to congratulate himself and his constituents. The House of Commons unfortunately, so Sir George Campbell thinks, is composed of 650 members, and we cannot expect to find 650 Sir George Campbells. Moreover, the Scotch members are not allowed to talk, although charged to the brim with mature original wisdom; they are ruled by a Grand Turk—fortunately, Sir George Campbell finds him a "benevolent" despot—in the person of the Lord Advocate. Hopes in this direction being gone, we must look to the social qualities of the House. Like Cassandra, Sir George Campbell has "an ox upon his tongue" in the law officer of the Crown; but even were it away the stupidity of the English members is impenetrable—and against stupidity the gods and Sir George Campbell fight in vain. Yet, although politically impotent, the House is socially very pleasant. On his first night Sir George Campbell heard Dr. Kenealy in all his glory. Next night he saw the Prince of Wales and no end of notabilities at a debate on the breed of horses. The general behaviour of the members charmed and surprised him. They were, Sir George Campbell found, so very frank and pleasant. Lord Hartington is "a very respectable sort of man;" Mr. Forster "a very sound man and a very good man"—a description which would go straight to the hearts of the Free Church elders present; Mr. Gladstone was "not the wisest and most discreet man in the world." He is apt "to kick his heels up in holiday time." Still he is the leader for Sir George Campbell. "The present Ministry," Sir George Campbell informs us, "are not at all disinclined to very decent social reforms." All such confidences prove that Kirkcaldy has, at least, a very confiding representative.

BOMBAY.

THE FORT POLICE COURT.—There were no cases of public interest at this Court yesterday.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—This Court was closed yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee being unable through illness to attend.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—On Tuesday last at the Criminal Session, Mr. Justice Green reserved the sentence to be passed on Runchord Ludha, a hack buggy driver, who was found guilty by the jury on a charge of rash and negligent driving. Yesterday the prisoner was brought up for sentence, when His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

THE BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—The committee of this institution were lately presented with some small gifts from several of the rajahs who have been stopping in Bombay; among these we may mention Rs. 50 from H. E. Sir Salar Jung, Rs. 25 from H. H. Nawab Saheb of Radhunpore, and Rs. 15 from H. H. Jorawur Khan, Dewan Saheb of Phalunpore. The library is, we believe, fully deserving of the support thus accorded to it.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS.—In the account published by us yesterday of the entertainment given to the Native Infantry officers by the Marine Battalion, there were one or two accidental omissions which we hasten to supply. The entertainment was honoured at a later hour in the evening by the presence of several ladies, the Hon. Kerr Glyn commanding the Serapis, Lord Alfred Paget, and some other officers on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's staff. A number of the bandsmen of the Royal Marine Light Infantry from the Serapis were also present, and seemed to enjoy the novelty of the scene.

THE RAJA OF KHOLAPORE.—On Tuesday afternoon His Highness the Raja of Kholapore paid a private visit to Mr. Bhowaneshunker V. J. Sunkersett, at his family house, Girgaum Road. On arriving at his residence he was received, on alighting from his carriage, by Mr. Bhowaneshunker V. J. Sunkersett, Babajee Cassinathjee, S. Pandoorungjee and others. His Highness was then conducted upstairs to the hall where Mr. Bhowaneshunker seated him on his right. After a few minutes' conversation, *uttar* and *pan* and garlands of flowers were then given to the Raja, when he tendered his thanks to his kind host for the warm reception given him and left escorted by his sowars.

MISS CARPENTER.—There was a meeting of Hindoo ladies in the City on Monday evening to meet Miss Carpenter previous to her departure for Madras. We hear that the meeting was a very interesting one. Miss Carpenter left by the train for Madras the same evening at 8-30 P.M.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 24.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—We are happy to announce to our readers that Mr. A. L. P. Larken, C. S., has been appointed Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT POONA.—Two companies of H. M.'s 107th Regiment arrived here from Secunderabad, *en route* to England, on Monday last by special train; the head-quarters of the regiment arrived about the same time yesterday. H. M.'s 44th Regiment from Kamptee is expected shortly to pass through Poona to take up the place of the 107th Regiment at Secunderabad. The 6-30 (Madras time) train was more than half an hour late on Monday last. It brought a number of details of soldiers and a great crowd of pilgrims for Alundee. The second class carriages had to be filled to overflowing with third class passengers, the crowd was so great. The coming in and going out of passengers at the intermediate stations detained the train and made it late.—*Id.*

THE MARINE COURT

THE enquiry into the loss of the British barque Mirmanneth on one of the Laccadive groups was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Babot, of the P. & O. s.s. Venetia. After hearing some more evidence, the matter was adjourned until Tuesday next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, Dr. Blaney, in the absence of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Chairman, presiding. A large amount of business was transacted. A full report of the proceedings will be given to-morrow.

SEPOYS' TREAT.

MAJOR Prendergast Walsh has received since last acknowledgment the following sums:—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir	Rs. 250
Hormusjee A. Wadia, Esq.	" 50
E. Freeborn, Esq.	" 5
Total	Rs. 305

The subscribers' list is now closed.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

THE Carandini Company will give their second concert at the Town Hall to-night at 9 o'clock. The popularity this talented company has attained in Bombay is not diminished in the least degree, as the crowded state of Morley Hall at Colaba on Tuesday night amply testified. There is no doubt that numbers will go to the Town Hall to-night and give the young ladies the reception they deserve so well. The performance at Morley Hall will be repeated on Friday night, but to-night the Concert is at the Town Hall.

THE CROCODILE.

THE following is the official list of officers who were to embark in the Crocodile at Portsmouth, Nov. 9, and Queenstown Nov. 14:—

At Portsmouth—Lieut-Col De Montmorency, 50th Foot; Major Sillery, 2-12th Foot; Major Vincent, 3rd Hussars; Qrmr Cordue, 40th Foot; Lieut and Adjt Middleton, 15th Hus; Sar-Major Creagh, A M D; Surg W J Page, A M D; Lieut A B Purvis, 4th batty R A; Lieut P S Buston, R E; Capt Jackson, 1-18th Foot; Sub-Lieut Williamson, 1-18th Foot; Capt Serrot, 66th Foot; Lieut St. well, 1-11th Foot; Capt Smyth, 39th Foot; Lieut Le Marchant, 39th Foot; Capt Trotman, 2-60th Foot; Lieut Hon E Noel, Rifle Brig; Lieut Rompell, 70th Foot; Lieut Riley, 81st Foot; Capt Evans, 1-6th Foot; Brevet Major Martin, 1-8th Foot; Lieut Davies, 2-22nd Foot; Major Collingwood, 21st batty R A; Lieut J F S Fowle, 21st batty R A; Capt Lemon, 14th Foot; Lieut De Trafford, 14th Foot; Lieut Carter, 1-14th Foot; Riding master Rant, 3rd Hus; Riding master Elliott, 4th Hus; Sub-Lieut Adye, 1-2nd Foot; Sub-Lieut Marshall, 40th Foot; Sub-Lieut Currie, 109th Foot; Riding master W Cole, R H A; Surg Major A Land, R A; Vet Surg W D Ferguson, R A; Sar-Majors C W Griffin and H C Guinness, Med Staff; Surgs E A Mapleton, H Charlesworth, A W Shedden, M Anthony, and G H Le Motter, Med Staff; Major Gordon, 108th Foot; Capt Gregory 15th Hus; Capt Oliver, 66th Foot; Capt Nicholson, 108th Foot; Lieut Kelly, 1-21st Foot; Capt Halliday, 1-11th Foot; Lieut Batson, 1-11th Foot; Paymaster Piper, 63rd Foot; Hon Capt J Mathews, Bengal Estab; Surg G A Worburton, I M S.

At Queenstown—Brevet Major Bluett, 2-22nd Foot; Sub-Lieut Goldsmid, 2-22nd Foot; Lieut Cameron, 2-19th Foot; Capt Wilkinson, 40th Foot; Sub-Lieuts Blyth and Grimes, 40th Foot; Capts Kelly and Harley, 1-3rd Foot; Capt Doomer, 12th Foot; Lieut Dowse, 2-12th Foot; Capt Garnett, 72nd Foot; Lieut Simpson, 44th Foot; Lieut Vipan, 89th Foot; Lieuts Powell and Marriott, 83rd Foot; Major Barrett, 2-19th Foot; Major O'Connor, R A; Lieut Carden, 1-11th Foot; Sub-Lieut Vincent, 73rd Foot; Major Clarke, 50th Foot; Surgs W L Chester and S E Carroll, Med Staff.

TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last there were present—Captain Geo. F. Henry, Chairman; G. A. Barnett, Esq., Thomas Blaney, Esq., Surgeon Major Cook, M. D., Dosabhoy Framjee Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Nowrojee Furdoonjee Esq., Rachunath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 16th instant having been confirmed,

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 239-15-8 from savings on Section VII. Stores Market Department, to meet excess on the grant for "Contingencies," same Department.

The following statement prepared by the Commissioner of Police and forwarded to the Council by the Municipal Commissioner was laid on the table:—

No. 3732 of 1875.

From F. H. SOUTER, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1875.

SIR,—As requested in your letter No. 6325, dated 6th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the number of licensed liquor shops in Thakoordwar Lane in each year from 1870 to the present time.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the number of licensed liquor shops in Thakoordwar Lane in each year from 1870 to 1875 inclusive:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875
Taverns	2	2	2	2	1	1
Retail Liquor shops	0	0	0	1	1	1
Toddy shops	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wholesale Liquor shops	1	2	2	1	1	1
	5	6	6	6	5	5

A letter from Mr. E. G. McDowell, late an inspector in the Health Department, without date but received on the 20th instant, addressed to the Chairman and complaining of being reduced from the rank of an inspector to that of sub-inspector on which account he had resigned the service was considered, and it was resolved—That Mr McDowell be informed that the Town Council have no jurisdiction in his case, the salary of his appointment having been under Rs. 300 per mensem. It was also resolved that on account of the objectionable tone of the letter, it be not entered on the records or placed at the disposal of the press.

Read the following letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

Girgaum, 23rd November, 1875.

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Secretary Town Council, Municipal Offices.

SIR,—I have to request you to place before the Town Council the accompanying memo on the subject of the loan obtained and asked for by the Municipality from Government. If the Town Council find my calculations correct and agree with me in my views, I propose that a representation to be made to Government in accordance therewith.—I remain, &c.

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

Ordered—That the letter be printed and circulated.

Ordered—That the Municipal Commissioner's report, stating that he has not collected wheel or other taxes beyond the charges for halalcore service and water (which are to be paid by Government) from the native princes and chiefs who came to Bombay to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales be recorded. The Council then proceeded with the consideration of the amendment of the Municipal Acts.

After a short discussion on this subject, the meeting separated.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON MR. LEE-WARNER BY PARSEES.

AN affair of a most unpleasant character occurred in the native town yesterday morning, which cannot fail to excite emotions by no means favourable to the promotion of kindly feelings between the two great classes which represent the main body of the high or classes in Bombay and throws some doubt on the efficiency of the police arrangements which permit such an occurrence to take place right in the centre of the native town in one of its busiest thoroughfares, and when the road was filled with the crowds which throng the streetways in the native town during the busiest part of the day.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Lee-Warner the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, was driving through the street known as Jugjeevan Kika Street, or Gulail Warry, in his dogcart, when he overtook three or four shigrams, in which a number of Parsees were returning from the Towers of Silence. The shigram-drivers are said to have had their charries spread over the road, and were each attempting to secure the foremost place; when Mr. Lee-Warner's dogcart approached, none of the shigrams made way for him, although his syce shouted out "paise, paise" to them several times. As Mr. Lee-Warner was passing the foremost shigram the driver cried out that he had been struck by Mr. Lee-Warner, and thereupon one of the Parsees got out of his gharry and seized Mr. Lee-Warner's horse. He was told by the latter gentleman to let go, but refused to do so and Mr. Lee-Warner then dismounted and was about to compel the Parsee to release his horse, when the Parsee turned and struck him in the face. Mr. Lee-Warner at once attempted to secure his assailant, but before he could do so he was assaulted on all sides with sticks, and stones, &c., by nearly a score of Parsees. No one coming to his assistance except his syce, who had likewise to mind his master's horse, Mr Lee-Warner ultimately after four or five minutes' hard fighting had to seek the partial protection gained by putting his back against the front of one of the neighbouring shops. Here a Parsee who had managed to get hold of a blacksmith's chair raised it to strike Mr Lee-Warner, who succeeded only partially in averting the blow which was aimed at him. He is not seriously injured by this blow. He seized the chair and kept the mob at bay until the arrival of some police sepoys when one of the mob was arrested, the others for the time escaping in their gharries.

On arriving at the Mombadavi chowkey, Mr. Lee-Warner reported the affair to Inspector Raymond. It was then found that he was suffering from two cuts of the forehead, and a contusion on either eye.

The matter was at once reported to Mr Mills, the superintendent of the police section in which the affair transpired and Inspector Raymond, assisted by subedars Abdool Ally and Mahomed Ally, subsequently succeeded in arresting seven other of the offenders.

THE ROSEBUD CORSET.—Another consignment of this deservedly favourite Stay has just been received by Messrs. Watson & Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row Bombay.

FRAUD IN THE POONA TENT EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury, Thomas Templeton, a conductor, employed in the Poona Tent Equipage branch, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant. He was tried separately from Narayen bin Balla and Bhuggajee bin Hurree, tailors employed in the same branch, who are charged with abetment of the criminal breach of trust. The Advocate General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, conducted the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was a public servant in charge of the Tent Equipage Department at Poona. On the 18th October last, he ordered the numbers on three of the tents in his charge to be cut out, in order that new numbers might be put on. The learned counsel would show that it had never been the practice in the department to cut out old numbers, but the practice had been to paint out old numbers and to paint new ones in their stead. On the 25th October, prisoner ordered certain tents to be sent to the rest-house near the railway station. They were brought out of the arsenal and placed in carts, by which they were carried to the rest-house. Prisoner then ordered one Elappa, a lascar employed under him, to send the three tents, of which the numbers had been cut, to the rest-house along with the remaining tents. They were accordingly sent to the rest-house. Prisoner afterwards instructed Elappa to remove the three tents in question from the rest-house to his bungalow, with the assistance of Narayen and Bhuggajee, the other prisoners. The same evening Elappa hired two carts and, placing the three tents in them, was taking them to the prisoner's bungalow. A lascar named Shewram, seeing Elappa going with the carts and tents, had a suspicion; he watched them, and followed them to the Sir Jamsetjee fire-temple. Elappa had some conversation with Shewram, who eventually took the carts to Captain Spring's bungalow. Elappa went and informed Narayen of what had taken place; and soon afterwards Elappa, Narayen, and the prisoner went to search for the carts and found them in the compound of Captain Spring's bungalow. While there, prisoner took his hat off and entreated Shewram not to get him into trouble for the sake of his children, and let the carts go. On Shewram refusing to listen to his entreaty, prisoner grasped him by the hand, and while he continued his entreaties, the carts were driven away in pursuance of an order prisoner gave to Narayen and Elappa. When the carts were out of sight, prisoner let go his grasp of Shewram's hand. Shewram, finding that the carts had been driven away, ran to Captain Spring in order to make a report to Captain Spring. Not seeing the Captain there, he hurried after the carts and came up with them at a certain place, when he ordered the cartmen to stop them, telling them that Captain Spring, to whom he had made a report, was coming up on horseback. This intimation startled the prisoner, Narayen, and Elappa, who ran away in different directions. Shewram thereupon took back the carts to the bungalow of Captain Spring, who made a report to the police the next morning. The pieces of the three tents, containing the old numbers, which had been cut out, would be produced. There was another piece of evidence against the prisoner. He had charge of certain books belonging to the Tent Equipage branch; and it would be shown that the entries of the three tents were erased from the books; and the witness Elappa would state that he saw prisoner making erasures in those books.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Elappa bin Mulkoo, examined by Mr. Jardine—I am a tent lascar in the employ of Spring Saheb, and know the prisoner. On the 18th October last, he desired me to cut out the numbers of three tents, one of which was for the use of the Governor and the other two for the use of the army. I mentioned that order to the havildar and jemadar of the tent department. Prisoner told me to cut out the numbers, as new numbers, he said, were to be put on. I have never known such an order given before. The tailors afterwards cut out the numbers, some of the pieces of which were given to me and some to the conductor Saheb, the prisoner. I made over to the prisoner the pieces I had received. The numbers were attached to each doorway and each wall of a tent. I cannot say how many pieces there were. Prisoner gave me all the pieces, telling me to throw them away. I threw them under a box which was lying outside the tent branch office. Prisoner saw me throw them there. I afterwards pointed them out to the police, who took charge of them. These are some of the pieces. On the 25th October, an order was received for certain tents being sent to the rest-house. They were taken out by the lascars and placed upon wooden carts. There were 26 double-pole tents, one single-pole, and three for the use of the native surgeon, besides three routies. These were to be taken to the rest-house near the railway station. The next morning, the 26th October, a few of the tents were taken to the rest-house. That morning the prisoner directed me to send to the rest-house along with the remaining tents the three of which the numbers had been cut out. Prisoner did not tell me what was to be done with the three tents; nor did I know what to do with them beyond sending them to the rest-house. The rest-house is intended for the use of soldiers proceeding by the railway. I know Narayen and Bhuggajee. The prisoner, before he left the office at 1 o'clock that day, told me "send to my bungalow the three tents which have been sent to the rest-house." I said I would not get a cart. Thereupon prisoner told me to go to Narayen or Bhuggajee, who, he said, would find me a cart. In the evening I went to Narayen's house and communicated to him the order I had received from the prisoner. Narayen took me to Bhuggajee's house; and subsequently Narayen and Bhuggajee went to a place where carts are to be had and hired two carts. I accompanied Narayen with the carts to the rest-house, where I asked the man who was on guard if the prisoner had been there. He answered in the affirmative. Three men who were there said, in answer to me, that they had orders to give the three tents. I assisted them in putting the tents into the carts. Narayen went with the carts. I went to the prisoner's bungalow to tell him that his order had been attended to, and that the tents were despatched. He had gone out at the time. About 8 o'clock that evening, Narayen came to me at the lines where I live. Shortly afterwards I, Narayen, and the prisoner went to the place where the carts were said to be detained. They were not there. I afterwards went to the bungalow of Captain Spring, and saw the carts in the compound of it. I informed the prisoner, and he accompanied me to Captain Spring's bungalow. Prisoner took hold of the hand of Shewram Ramoo, who had stopped the carts, and asked him why he did so. Shewram said he was going to show them to Captain Spring. The prisoner said "Why should you do so; the tents are not ours, they belong to others; you are like my son." Prisoner spoke to Shewram in English, which I added—"Let them go for the sake of my children." Prisoner continued his hold of Shewram's hand and ordered the cartmen to drive out of the compound. Shewram said "I will not let them go; I'll show them to the saheb." Rajanna Nagoo, a lascar, who attended upon the saheb at night, was present as well as myself, Narayen, and the cartmen. The carts were driven away, Narayen following them. Shewram was standing in the road, the prisoner having hold of him. Prisoner said to Shewram—"Tell me what you want." Shewram said "I don't want anything; let me go, or if you don't, I'll cry out." He was let go, and he followed the carts. They were brought back into the compound of Captain Spring's bungalow. I went to the lines, and reported what had taken place to Tookaram, the jemadar of tent lascars. On the 26th October, about noon, in the office, I saw the prisoner erasing something with a penknife and a piece of India rubber. (Books produced.) These books were kept by the prisoner. A European tent sergeant was present there the whole time. He is a witness in the case.

Cross-examined—I was examined on the morning of the 27th October last before Captain Spring. I did not at first tell him that the tents were taken from the arsenal by mistake, and that I was taking them back. Narayen and Bhuggajee are tailors by profession. They were dismissed by prisoner for stealing a cloth. Shewram was an orderly on duty at prisoner's bungalow. Prisoner got him dismissed as an orderly and punished by being put to drill for ten days. I did not go to prisoner's bungalow on the 26th October, or throw my turban at his feet and beg to be pardoned. I did not cry. I did not say to him that three tents had been by mistake removed from the arsenal, and that Shewram had stopped the carts. I did not ask prisoner to intercede with Shewram on my behalf. I was not crying in Captain Spring's compound. I did not beg of Shewram to pardon me, nor did I say I was his son.

Shewram Ramroo said—I am a tent lascar and have been so about five years. I remember seeing Narayen and Elappa some time last month at Poona, going with two carts. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. I stood aside and followed them afterwards. They went to the tent depot near the railway station. They afterwards came filled with tents; and I again followed them. When they got to the Sassoon Hospital, I spoke to Narayen who was with the carts. Then near Captain Spring's bungalow, Narayen begged of me to let them go. I stopped the carts and took them to Captain Spring's bungalow. At first Elappa, the last witness, fell at my feet and implored me to let the carts go. I told Elappa to go away. The prisoner then took off his hat and fell at my feet,—that is to say, he took off his hat and commenced beating me. He said to me, "For the sake of the children, my *baba logue*, let the carts go." I said I could not do anything in the matter, and that the carts were then in charge of Captain Spring's orderly. I was dragged by the hands to the gate of the compound; where they continued their entreaties. Prisoner said to me "Your head is turned a good deal now, try and get calm." While the prisoner held me by my arms, the tailor and the orderly had the carts driven away. I struggled and freed myself from the prisoner's grasp. I at once proceeded towards the club where Captain Spring was; but not finding him there, I ran after the carts. I told the cartmen and the others that Captain Spring was coming on horseback and desired them to go. The prisoner, Narayen, and Elappa, who were with the carts, thereupon ran away in three different directions. I took back the carts to the compound of Captain Spring's bungalow.

Cross-examined.—I was an orderly on duty at prisoner's bungalow. I was dismissed because the children complained that I used to pinch them. I got one rupee for the fortnight during which I served at prisoner's bungalow. The prisoner once charged me with insubordination and had me put to drill for ten days. That was three or four months ago. (Witness was cross-examined at further length.)

Shaik Chan bin Saheb and Suntoo Seddoo, the driver of the two carts that were employed to carry the three tents to prisoner's bungalow, were examined and gave evidence similar in certain particulars to that of Elappa.

Rajanna bin Naroo said—I am a lascar and was doing duty a month ago at Captain Spring's bungalow in Poona. I remember the lascar Shewram bringing one evening two carts laden with tents. The tailor Narayan, the lascar Elappa, and the prisoner also came there. While the prisoner held Shewram by the hands, the carts were driven away out of the compound. I was inside the bungalow and did not hear any conversation. Shewram and the prisoner were standing outside the compound gate.

Antone De Souza said—I am a butler to Mr. Whiting, who lives with Captain Spring in the same bungalow at Poona. I remember Shewram bringing two carts one evening to the compound of the bungalow. Some time afterwards two natives and a European came to the bungalow. I heard the European say to Shewram—"Forgive me for the sake of my little children; let me go." I saw the carts taken out of the compound, but I did not see who took them away.

To the Court—I did not see what the European and Shewram were doing before the carts were taken out. The European made the entreaty to Shewram before the carts were taken out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—The carts were unyoked under a tree in the compound. The European did not come into the compound at all. He was standing outside the compound gate. I heard the European utter only those words I have given; and I then walked way into the bungalow.

LEMON Mowray, a lascar employed in the Tent Equipage branch, remembered receiving an order from the witness Elappa to remove the numbers from three tents. Witness thereupon communicated the order to the tailors employed in the department.

Acbar Ali said—I am the chief constable of Poona and remember the 20th October last. On that day I went to the arsenal with Elappa, who pointed out the pieces of tents (now produced) under a box. I also examined certain books at the arsenal, and put my signature to certain entries.

Cross-examined—I went to the arsenal at mid-day. The box was in the Veranda of the prisoner's office. Bamboo net work closes the verands, which has an open bamboo archway. I have only marked two or three erasures in the books, which were pointed out to me. There were several other erasures in the books which I did not sign.

To the Court—One of the erasures marked relates to a certain stable ten', which has been scratched.

Captain Frederick William Mackenzi Spring said—I am Commissary of Ordnance for the Poona Division of the Army. Prisoner was an acting Conductor in charge of the Camp Equipage branch of the Poona arsenal. All the tents in the arsenal were in his charge. On the 22nd October, an order was received for 26 double-pole tents, one single-pole tent, one necessary tent, two screens, &c.; and they were to be sent to the rest-house. On the 27th October, my attention was drawn to certain tents that were in my compound, and which are produced in court. I noticed large patches of new cloth on two of the tents. I examined the third tent and found on it the usual Government marks. One was a staff sergeant's tent, one a stable tent, and one was a single-pole European soldier's tent. There were no property marks on the other two tents, but I should say they were Government tents. I was shown the pieces of tent now produced. I found some of them fitted the patches on the tents. On the 27th October, I examined the tents at the rest-house. I found the tents were all right according to the order, except an extra bundle of poles which belonged to one of the tents now in court. When an indent for tents is received, it is endorsed by me and sent to my assistant, Mr. Bingham. The prisoner, in his official capacity, had no right to send out tents without such an order. When old numbers on tents are to be removed, they are marked out with black paint and marked with the new number underneath. It has never been the practice to cut out old numbers. The communication made to me on the morning of the 27th October was made by tent lascar Shewram. The books produced in court are kept by the conductor in charge of the Tent Equipage branch. (Witness is examined as to some of the entries. This entry for 1871 is in the same state in which I and Acbar Ali found it on the morning of the 27th October last. The entry represents the number of tents that remained in hand on a certain date. The books produced in court are kept by the conductor in charge of the tent. In the books for 1872 73, and 1873-74, similar erasures appear in reference to the stable tent. In the book for 1874-75, there is an erasure and a large blot in the place where the stable tent entry should appear. In the book for the present

tention, although by no means great acquiescence, amongst those who were then in power.

But, I may be asked, What are the specific points on which you disagree with Sir Henry Rawlinson, considered merely as a publicist, and not as a member of the Secretary of State's Council?

I reply:—

1. I *do not* think that Afghanistan can be used as a "direct barrier against further Russian encroachment." I think it highly desirable that we should have on our frontier a *strong and quiet Afghanistan*; but I think that if we were weak enough to want a barrier on the North-West, Afghanistan would be a very inadequate one.

2. I do *not* consider that the English Treasury should be liable for any expense incurred in marching a British force to the extreme Afghan frontier "as a preliminary field operation." So strong and rightly strong is the K. C. B. mania in India that, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were once to admit such a liability, the accounts would be presented within ten years from the date of his doing so.

3. I believe that the Russian Foreign Office is too well informed to imagine that it could use Persia as a means of offence against India. I wish to see Persia prosperous—I wish to see English influence strong in Persia—but I don't wish "to turn the tables against Russia," nor do I see in Persia any capacities for becoming a defence to India.

4. I was not opposed to lending British officers to drill the armies of the Shah, when that proposal, guarded by most stringent conditions, which I explained in the House of Commons, was before the late Government. I disapprove, however, of Persian troops being either *armed* or *fed* or *paid* or *clothed* at the expense either of the English or the Indian Treasury.

5. I am *not* in favour of detaching Herat or Candahar from Cabul. We give from time to time large sums of money to Shere Ali for no other object than to enable him—the person whom we believe to be, on the whole, the most acceptable to the Afghans, and the person most able to keep Afghanistan strong and quiet—to rule alike in Cabul, Herat, and Candahar.

6. I do *not* think our support to Shere Ali has been "spasmodic." I think Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook have been perfectly right in everything they did with regard to the ruler of Cabul, difficult as has been the conduct of negotiations with him.

7. I deny that when Lord Mayo landed in India he found the Government of India "committed to the policy of the establishment of a strong, friendly, and independent power in Afghanistan"—"*as a permanent barrier against schemes of aggression on our North-West frontier.*"

The above are my chief *specific* points of disagreement with Sir Henry, considered as a publicist; but I also disapprove of the general spirit of his book, and hold it to be ill-timed.

Now that the attention of every one who cares about general politics at all has been sufficiently called to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, what is wanted would seem to be to point out how recent events have modified the situation of 1868, and how the progress of events is likely still further to modify it.

A great many politicians do not seem as yet to realise how enormously the relations of the Great Powers have been altered by the events of 1870. What is *the* fact of the Continent at this moment? It is that Germany is immensely increasing her already immense military strength, that she is making her western frontier so strong as to be able to keep France at a distance while she strikes with her full force, to the east and south, if needs be. The causes which may embroil her with Austria are well known, but less attention has been given in this country to what people in Germany seem to be thinking much more of—the possibility of a collision with Russia. It is for the event of this possible collision that Russia is herself straining her resources to crowd always more and more men into her army, so that she will soon have on paper positively a larger force than that represented by all the armies of Europe only a few years ago. But the battle-field which Russia is thinking of are not battle-fields on the Oxus or before Herat, but more serious battle-fields nearer home. On her own soil, or close to it, Russia is a terribly formidable power; but at a vast distance from her own soil she is a very weak power; for her want of money, want of science, and comparative want of official honesty, tell much more heavily against her at a distance from the centre of affairs than they do near home. This, then, may be taken as the first great modification of the political situation since 1868. Russia has now got a power stronger than herself with which she may at any moment become embroiled upon her western frontier. How far are we away from the days when the Emperor Nicholas addressed the officers of the Prussian guard in the Palace at Berlin, and thought he was paying them a great compliment when he called them "*his* advanced guard"!

This change, however, is not the only one. Since 1868 the Porte has very largely added to its military strength; and, further, the progress of railways within the Turkish empire has tended to give Austria more opportunity of either aiding or annoying her, while it has certainly not tended to improve the position of Russia with respect to her old opponent.

Further, the position of the Hohenzollern advanced post at Bucharest is more assured, and the whole course of things has been such as to make it less likely that either Austria or Prussia will willingly allow Russia to become mistress of Constantinople.

That both Germany and Austria would willingly see Russia embroiled with us in Asia, is a matter of course. What they naturally think of is taking the pressure off themselves in Europe, and that is one reason why, the wish being father to the thought, we are always hearing from Berlin disquieting rumours of Russia's Asiatic doings and intentions; but they have absolutely no power to embroil us with Russia, and the disquieting talk which they send us is *chimera bombinans in vacuo*.

Still further, the situation has been modified by the opening of the Suez Canal. The extreme convenience [illegible] much more used by England than other vessels, has forced upon our attention the truth, that the key is ours if we open, and the maintenance of an absolute control over the Isthmus transit, is of vital importance to England: is of such importance that nothing beyond our own shores, or those of our dependencies, is of anything like the same importance. Well, fortunately this country of Egypt has become of late years of such so much more important to us, is the one non-British portion of the world where we could show ourselves upon occasion a first-rate military power.

But there are more modifications still, for while it is become more an object to Germany and Austria to keep Russia away from Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, it is become less an object to Russia to get there. I do not mean to say that the vast majority of the Russian people is not still very anxious, though only dreamily and vaguely anxious, to get there; but the longer heads begin to see that that blessing is at once more doubtful in itself and more difficult of attainment. Constantinople, perhaps for us, the East had always a great fascination: the first Napoleon. If it had not been so, he might very possibly have encouraged Alexander to have tried to replace the cross on St. Sophia, on the understanding that he, in turn, should be allowed to do what he liked in Western Europe. Then Russia would have had in her favour whatever explosive and anti-Turkish forces there were in the whole of the Eastern Peninsula. Would she have them now? Far from it! New ambitions have risen, to which her extension would be far more menacing than the calm decay of the Porte. As things now are, the various Christian populations of the Eastern Peninsula have the game in their own hands. They have but to marry and give in marriage to settle the Eastern question so far as the *domination* of the Turks in Europe is concerned. If they are wise there will be no wild and sensational attempts to drive the dominant race over the Bosphorus. That, for a long time to come, would be as difficult as it would be always absurd and wicked; but the long game must be decided in favour of the Christian populations.

Not only, however, is it harder for Russia to get to Constantinople, and less an object for her to get there; but it is less matter to us, so far as our own interest, as distinguished from our Treaty engagements, is concerned, whether she gets there or not. What is important to us now, is Egypt, or rather such an amount of influence in Egypt, as may not shut the Suez Canal against other people, but keep it open for all the world. We are not likely to be obliged to fight for this; but fight for it, if need be, we must—and to the death.

In the new circumstances, however, what becomes of the old fear—by no means a visionary one a few years ago—that Russia might use a diversion against India with a view to winning Constantinople? As long as Austria and Germany say *no* to Russia's attempting to get Constantinople, she will not attempt it; while if they said *yes* to a project so extraordinarily hateful to themselves, we should be unable to prevent her single-handed, and might well fail to get any allies to stand by us, although it would be to the Mediterranean Maritime Powers, and not to India, that the possession of Constantinople by Russia would be really serious.

It has always seemed to me a strange thing that people do not set off one panic against another; but it does not occur to our alarmists that, however dangerous to India the possession of Constantinople by Russia might have appeared to our fathers before Russia had begun to feel her way across the Central Asian steppes, the state of affairs is very different now, when she is so far on the road towards our frontier. If she were demented enough to want to come to India, she would come via Astrabad, not via Constantinople.

As to one point there is no difference of opinion so far as I am aware between any of the persons who have considered this question. We all agree about what it would be necessary to do if Russia *really* threatened Herat. That would mean war with Russia and all over the world. We have no choice in the matter.

In the first place our engagements to Afghanistan are such that we could not tolerate anything of the kind.

In the second place, the safety of Herat has been so often and so loudly proclaimed by successive British Governments as a matter of paramount importance, that we could not now recede from our position without appearing to confess weakness—which is wholly out of the question.

Thirdly, although the phrase that Herat is the key of India is a misleading one—as any Power who, having Herat, attempted to march over the 818 miles between it and the Sclinde frontier would soon find out—it is unquestionably a very important place, partly with reference to India, but much more with reference to South-Western Asia.

The possession of Herat by Russia might, quite possibly, lead to ambitions being formed by her which would not be for her advantage any more than for ours, and which have, I am sure, never been formed by any Russian statesman who really knew his business. At present, the ambition of Russia is chiefly directed to get the Central Asiant rade entirely into her hands. She believes, in her economical ignorance, that she is thereby doing a great stroke of business for herself and injuring us, her commercial rivals. Well, I am glad to see the attempts that have been made to open a trade between India and Central Asia. All openings for trade are good, but any Central Asian trade that we can have will be, for many a day, a twopenny-halfpenny business at the best; and we ought, if we were wise, to rejoice at Russia's success in creating more trade in those regions; sure, as we may be, that the time will come when common sense, incarnated in the Free Trade party in Russia, will get the upper hand, and we shall step in to share in the advantages of that taste for European commodities which she is creating amongst barbarian. What I desire is to see Russian influence advancing to the eastward *along the line of least resistance*. That is one of the reasons why I don't wish to see her in Herat or in Merv either.

As for our advancing to Quetta, Candahar, or Herat, one hour before it is absolutely necessary to do so, I am entirely opposed to any such step. Even if our army were composed of saints, or, as they said of it in Abyssinia, of "religious students," it could not fail very soon to disgust the populations around these places: for an army however virtuous must eat, and the mere trebling or quadrupling of prices to people who suffer always from grinding poverty, would be felt as a most cruel wrong. Beyond our own North-West frontier we never can be looked upon as anything but the less of two evils, and must take infinite care to be considered the less and not the greater.

But, to return to the Russians. I had much rather, as I have said, that the Russians would keep away from Merv altogether. I think it would be wise in them to do so, but I cannot help seeing that they may perfectly well make an expedition to Merv without wishing to go near Herat at all. Herat is ten long marches from Merv. If we were to advance into the Khyber Pass to-morrow, and give the Khyberees a thrashing, people in India would think it the most natural thing in the world. They would be very much surprised if the Russians considered it as the beginning of a march to Cabul. So, even if the Russians were at Merv, and making raids from that point, these would not be necessarily directed against Herat. But they are not at Merv, or near Merv, and if they advance to or towards Merv, they would advance with the same object as that with which we have made so many dashes beyond our frontier. Bad as the Khyberees and others of our neighbours are, there is no reason to think that they are a bit worse than the Turcomans who possess Merv, and who may at any time irritate their Russian neighbours beyond all bearing. I should be very sorry to have to lay down beforehand a programme of what would be to be done in case of anything occurring at or near Merv, always excepting direct Russian aggression on Shere Ali's territory. It must depend upon circumstances; but one thing is absolutely certain, that time is on our side, and that every year makes the position of England relatively stronger, and that of Russia relatively weaker.

Not nearly enough has, I think, been made of this argument in forecasting the issue of a conceivable collision between the two great empires in Asia. It was, however, extremely well treated in the *Economist* last summer, in an article which brought out with great clearness those very significant facts. At the time of Napoleon's expedition Russia was a great State of 48,000,000; England was a little State of 12,000,000, with a hostile Ireland behind it—an Ireland so hostile that it was to be considered not an accession but a diminution of her strength. In 1875 Russia is an even greater State, of 71,000,000; but Britain is a State of over 27,000,000; and Ireland, which has not increased materially in population, is certainly not now to be reckoned a *minus* quantity in estimating her strength. If Russia had increased as England has increased, she would now have a population of much more than 100,000,000; and can any one say that her difficulties in Poland have become diminished in the same proportion as ours in Ireland have become diminished?

Then, in 1812, Russia was no doubt far less rich and far less skilful than she is now; but who that knows the country would maintain for a moment that her increase, even in the arts (which, to use Campbell's expression in speaking of her, "urge Bellona's iron car"), has been faintly comparable to that of Britain? She has now got in Europe a rather meagre network of railways; while in India we have got a better network of railways than she has at home: and in Asia she has no railways at all.

Then, contrast her roads and our roads. Has she anything in Asia to compare to the Grand Trunk Road? Has she many things like it in Europe? If people who write about Russia and her tremendous power for offence would only just go and look at her!

Next, think of the growth of our mercantile navy, and power of transporting men and munitions of war, as compared with the transporting power of Russia. Contrast the ease with which we can send any amount of troops anywhere, with the toilsome marches which Russia would have to calculate on in sending troops across Asia. Compare the effects of the Crimean war in retarding our national progress, with the fearful shock that was given to Russia by that war. Then, again, compare the kind of territory which we *have* conquered in India with that which she is conquering in Central Asia. Remember that one man commanded-in-chief, when our frontier, towards the North-West, was twenty miles in front of Bombay, and as a colonel when our frontier was at Peshawur. Why, the Punjab alone is worth every acre that Russia has got south of Orenburg!

If she were thinking of India, and were at ease about Europe, she would diminish her army, save her money, perfect her communications, make the three Khanates as Russian as Bengal is English, and prepare for a great struggle in 1900.

So much for the past, but recollect that everything in England is advancing in geometrical as compared merely to arithmetical progression in Russia —our wealth, our skill, our means of locomotion—and that from year to year success in war becomes more and more a question, first of science, secondly of power to buy enormously costly appliances.

For myself, although mischievous people (amongst whom I am very far indeed from counting Sir Henry Rawlinson) will do their utmost to embroil the two Governments, I do not believe they will ever come to words in Asia. I am quite aware that Sir Henry Rawlinson is just as unwilling as I am that they should do so, but I don't think he takes the best means to attain his object. Let him use all his influence to have the very best of the men below the rank of ambassador, now in the Diplomatic Service, sent to St. Petersburg for the first vacancy; let him continue to help to rule India wisely and well. These are not heroic or sensational measures, but they are, I humbly venture to think, the only measures which meet the necessities of the case.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAIRO.

(From "Times" own correspondent.)

CAIRO, 23rd October.

THE Prince of Wales came here to-night with his suite from Port Said, where he arrived in the early morning in good health, after a favourable passage across the Mediterranean from the Piræus. The Khedive who not only fully recognizes that British commerce is the mainstay of his country, but has also, apart from self interest, much sympathy and respect for the British character, has treated our future King with all possible honour. Prince Tewfik, the Heir-Apparent, with his brothers, in company with Nubar Pasha, Chérif Pasha, Riaz Pasha, General, and Nabar Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, went to Port Said to receive the Prince. From there the party steamed down the Suez Canal in the Royal yacht Osborne as far as Ismailia, where they arrived at 5 in the evening. Fortunately a cool north breeze was blowing during the passage down the Canal. Last week we had a three days' *khamseen*, or desert wind, which made Cairo like an oven and would have blown the Prince present like a feather. Ismailia, created like a city of the dead on the shores of Lake Timsah. Enthusiasts at the time of the construction of the Canal hoped to found a port both there and at Port Said; but Port Said is nothing but a coaling station, and at Ismailia are only some houses without inhabitants and streets without traffic. From Ismailia the party took special train to Cairo, the Statesaloon carriages having been placed at their disposal. Much of the journey lies through cultivated country, where already the recreating river has left its rich green carpet behind. But the line runs for some time through desert, on the sandy tracks of which geographers placed the Land of Goshen. Since the ancient days the soil has risen so much that the fertilizing Nile water cannot reach the proper level, but engineers say this difficulty could be easily conquered and the land again made a land of plenty. At one of the stations near Cairo the Prince received an answer to a telegram sent to the Princess from Port Said in the morning.

The Prince, though he did not leave Ismailia till after 6 in the evening, arrived at Cairo before 9, thus travelling at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The Khedive himself, with his Ministers and the English Consul, were on the platform to receive the Royal party. Several regiments were marshalled around and in the station, and the brilliancy of the Egyptian State dress showed off magnificently against the white uniforms of the soldiers, who were picked men, and a fine set of fellows. Crowds of Arabs stood in the distance, and their gay colours, under the gas-light and in the blaze of many torches, completed a beautiful picture. The Prince, who wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the exception of a white sun helmet, shook the Khedive warmly by the hand. They are old friends, and this is the third time the Prince has enjoyed the Oriental hospitality of Egypt. Host and guest walked arm-in-arm to the State carriage (constructed a little too much after the fashion of a Lord Mayor's coach but drawn by four magnificent English horses) and drove together to the palace of Gesireh, where the Prince and his suite are superbly housed. This palace was built originally by the Khedive for the reception of the Empress Eugénie. It is furnished mainly with articles bought at the French Exhibition of 1867, which are many of them beautiful works of art. The gardens are one of the shows of Cairo, and are beautifully kept, as Gesireh is the favourite summer residence of the Khedive.

The Prince's suite followed in other State carriages with the Ministers and other State officials who had assisted at the reception. Outriders and a mounted guard of honour accompanied the procession, and the glare of blazing torches preceded each carriage. The Khedive's band played "God Save the Queen" as the party drove away. There was a great gathering of natives round the station and along the road. There is nothing the Arab loves so much as what he calls a "fantasia," and he will sit for hours as long as there is either noise to listen to or something bright to look at. But he was rather subdued to night. The month of Ramadan, the month of fasting, when the Arab neither eats nor drinks from sunrise to sunset, is drawing to a close, and the natives are languid and exhausted by the strain of the fast. The time, too, not long after sunset, is a time of torpor, when the native world has dined after its too prolonged abstention. Shepheard's Hotel, hitherto in character as the English Hotel of Egypt, blazed with Bengal lights as his Royal Highness drove by. The *cortege* rapidly passed out of the city over the swollen river, along the pleasant road under the acacias and palms, to its destination. Roads and railways are said to be the tests of a people's progress, and if they are, this country may be said to be going ahead. Twenty years ago camels were the only means of transit where to-day the Prince did his forty miles an hour, and donkeys picked their way in a crowded city where to-night his carriages spun along a good, gas-lighted road. The Khedive and his sons took leave of the Prince on his arrival at the palace. A sumptuous banquet followed, and so the day has ended.

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DEAN STANLEY ON COMMODORE GOODENOUGH.

YESTERDAY (Oct. 31st) the Very Rev. Dean Stanley preached at Westminster Abbey on the life and death of James Graham Goodenough, taking for his text the words "He being dead, yet speaketh." He said he proposed to lay before his hearers a brief consideration of the career of that noble-hearted, pure-minded Christian sailor, whose beautiful life, crowned by a glorious and beautiful death, many of them had lately read in the public journals. They might well claim him for themselves, for he was brought up in the school at Westminster. They might well claim him for the nation, for he was the pride of that naval profession which was the most characteristic profession in England. They might claim him for their generation, for he showed them how in that stifling and searching age a most acquiring mind might be united with the most devoted and tender heart. Not in England alone, but in the farthest islands of the Pacific, and among the poor peasants of the North of France, the stimulus of his life would be felt. And in the annals of the whole English Navy and in all the Navies of Europe his name would be loved and honoured. The father of James Graham Goodenough was formerly Head Master of Westminster, and the son was sent to school at the age of 11. He was as a boy what he continued to be as a man—honourable, true, firm, tender-hearted, modest, brave, and a hater of all things evil. There was something in his society which raised others unconsciously. He joined heartily in what other boys did, yet kept all real evil from himself and his companions by a sort of native force. As a boy he was successful in school and on the river. He inherited his father's geographical energy, and at a suitable age entered the Royal Navy. There he was still the same, always modest and unassuming, in every emergency, in pain, or in danger, his first thought was for others. The Pacific was the scene of his earliest and latest experience. In the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and China, where he served, he was always doing his best to improve himself and those under him. His services in the French peasantry in the neighbourhood of Sedan during the war of 1870 were referred to by the Dean, who read extracts from the letters of his fellow labourers on that occasion. His work at Sedan led to the formation of his last expedition—scientific, philanthropic, and moral—to explore the Pacific Islands, to cultivate kind relations with the inhabitans, and to suppress the horrid trade of kidnapping men. He visited Fiji, and was indefatigable in promoting happy relations with the natives. In April of this year he made a short cruise in the Pearl through the New Hebrides. Bishop Patteson met his death at an island near to that where Commodore Goodenough was attacked. The natives were known to be treacherous at some of the islands and extra precautions were taken. The story of the attack on the Commodore was not repeated because the congregation were already acquainted (said the Dean, with the facts. The Commodore was wounded in the left side with a poison-ed arrow. When carried to his boats he was most anxious to leave no one behind, and tried to reach one of the wounded to suck the poison from his wound. The village was burnt afterwards, but the Commodore took care to forbid them the useless way fire. The incidents attending the death of the Commodore, in the exact terms already published, were then read by the Dean. How, when the Commodore felt that he was dying, he had himself carried on the quarter deck of the ship, and the ship assembled to say good-bye to them. This was on Thursday, August 19. All the men said to him "God bless you," and he said "May God Almighty bless you with His exceeding great love, and give you happiness such as He has given me! Good-bye, good-bye all of you." One of his last utterances was, "I have no breath left to praise God for all His mercies." He died quietly at 5-30, on Friday, August 20. That was his end. After a few more quotations from the letters of his friends, the Dean concluded with the following words:—"Englishmen, young Englishmen, soldiers and sailors, yet not soldiers, or sailors nor young men only take courage from his example, if ever you are tempted to think that goodness and duty are not of the Almighty's fable; if ever you are tempted to think lightly of sin, or to waste your time and health in frivolous idleness, or in foolish vices, or to despair of leading an upright, pure and Christian life, remember Commodore Goodenough, and remember how his life was absorbed in duty, and duty was transfigured into happiness, and death was swallowed up in victory." A funeral anthem was played as the congregation separated.

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE rumours of European intervention in the affairs of Turkey have been revived by the publication on the 29th of October of an article in the *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg, which says:—

"The important political events which are now taking place in the Balkan Peninsula do not find Russia isolated but allied to two Powers, animated like her with the desire of preserving and strengthening the peace of Europe. This alliance, foreign to every kind of interested political views, founded on the mutual force of these Governments, and consolidated by the interview of three Emperors, presents itself not as the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, but as the defender of its liberty and the safeguard of its tranquility. This alliance is open to all who desire peace.

But while participating in this alliance, Russia has not sacrificed to it the sympathetical interest which she has always shown for the Christian population of Turkey, and which has always been shared, and is, without doubt, still shared by all Christian Europe. The sacrifices made by the Russian people in favour of Turkish Christians are no proof that they give to Russia the right of proclaiming this interest in the face of the whole of Europe.

Penetrated by its former sympathies for the Christian population of the Balkan Peninsula, and by the danger which threatens the tranquility of Europe, the Imperial Cabinet was not able, as before in analogous circumstances, to remain an indifferent spectator of the events of which the Herzegovina is the centre, and which threaten to engulf Servia and Montenegro in an unequal struggle, and to cause such a war that its limits are difficult to foresee. It was the first to raise its voice for the defence of the unhappy population of the Herzegovina, burdened with excessive taxes, and in favour of the preservation of peace, so necessary for Europe in general and for Turkey in particular. On its invitation the Governments of the Allied Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, influenced by the same desire of preventing any further trouble in Turkey, hastened to lend it their aid in bringing about a reconciliation between the Porte and its revolting subjects.

The Governments of France, England, and Italy, sharing the views of the Northern Cabinets as to the danger which the situation in Turkey had for the peace of Europe, joined their efforts to reach the desired end. The pacific counsels given to the Porte by the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople had, as their first result, the sending into the Herzegovina of a consular commission which should be composed of the intelligent agents of with the Government, and secondly, in the voluntary and spontaneous promulgation by the Sultan of an *iradé* granting to his Christian subjects an important alleviation of taxes, and promising to them in the same right as to his Musulman subjects before the ordinary tribunals, as well as a better administrative organisation.

Nobody, of course, doubts the sincerity of the desire of His Majesty the Sultan to ameliorate the hopeless condition in which the Christian subjects of the Porte are. The Governments of all the Great Powers have sympathetically received the new *iradé*, which was considered an indisputable proof that the Sultan is always preoccupied with the interests of his subjects. But the exaggerated pride of not very distant past—clearly indicating that such proclamations of the will of the Sultan in favour of the Christians have remained a dead letter, and that the comparatively restricted rights which the Christians of some provinces of Turkey have been granted them by constraint, in consequence of the demands of European diplomacy—led the public opinion of Europe not to give to the new *iradé* of the Sultan the confidence which it should receive as the expression of the interest of His Majesty in the disastrous situation of his Christian subjects.

The confidence of these Christian subjects, however, in such acts of the Government has been so shaken that it will be difficult for the Porte to re-establish it all at once without the friendly help of European Cabinets. It is to be hoped that the Cabinets will not refuse this help to the Porte, and that in its turn the Porte will not fail to give to the Cabinets palpable proofs of its firm resolve to fulfil the solemn engagements which it has taken with regard to the Christians, and which put an end to the abnormal situation which inspires so many apprehensions in Europe. We may be persuaded in any case that the disastrous state of things which has existed up to this time in Turkey, to the detriment of the interests of the Porte, its subjects, and Europe, must be brought to an end."

This article has been much discussed. The Berlin and Paris correspondents of the *Times* both attribute the change in the attitude of Russia towards the Herzegovina insurrection to the determination said to have been come to by Austria to interfere for the suppression of a rebellion which is demoralizing her Slavonian population, and saddling her with a large expenditure for the support of Herzegovinian fugitives. The Paris correspondent says that the Russian Note is the preface to Russian action as opposed to Austrian action. "If ever Austria, emerging from the spectative sphere, tried to transport its action into the sphere of realities, one may be sure that at that moment Montenegro and Servia would venture upon that "unequal struggle" spoken of by the *Messager Officiel*, and that Russian forces would then remove the disparity between the Christian provinces and their Russonian protectress." The Vienna correspondent is struck, is certainly propitious to the final solution of an interminable question. Politics, finance, religion, civilization, all have risen up against the Turkish edifice, which cracks on all sides; and in the name of what interest would one defend that sick man against a death so long predicted and foreseen?" The *Morning Post* of Vienna, however, an official organ, says that the Russian article "not only contains nothing which is in opposition to the action hitherto taken by the Imperial Powers and the other European Governments, but is rather a confirmation of the direction and aim of that action, the peaceful tendencies and importance of which, for the interest of Europe in general and for Turkey in particular. On its invitation the Governments of the Allied Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, influenced by the same desire of preventing any further trouble in Turkey, hastened to lend it their aid in bringing about a reconciliation between the Porte and its revolting subjects.

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